miership. Having won in the arbitrament of arms, the northern military group was now in control. The following year (August, 1918) a body assembled by it, and known, because it was dominated by the military chiefs, or Tuchiins, as the "Tuchiins' Parliament," passed over Feng for the Presidency—because he was from another clique than that of Tuan—and elected to the office a scholar and ex-official of the old regime, Hsu Shih-ch'ang. Tuan's group, now organized into what was called the Anfu Club, was supreme.

In the meantime, members of the radical Parliament of 1913, once dismissed by Yuan Shih-k'ai and now again by Li Yiian-hung, assembled in Shanghai and Canton, and set up, with Canton as the usual headquarters, a government which they declared to be the only legitimate one—for they held the constitution of 1912, under which they had been elected, still to be binding. The Canton regime did not have nearly the power of its rival at Peking and often its hold on life was very tenuous. However, much of the South acquiesced in a nominal allegiance to it. The country, accordingly, was divided. In 1921 Sun Yat-sen was elected President of the southern government and maintained himself precariously at Canton.

The government at Peking became progressively weaker. In the summer of 1920, Chang Tso-lin, the master of Manchuria, and two other generals, Ts'ao Kun and Ts'ao's most powerful lieutenant, Wu P'ei-fu, joined in a successful effort to drive Tuan Ch'i-jui and the Anfu clique out of Peking. Hsu Shih-ch'ang, a somewhat pathetic figure, was left with only the shadow of power. In 1922 Wu P'ei-fu and Chang Tso-lin went to war

with each other. Chang was defeated and withdrew his troops to Manchuria. Wu, victorious, sought to bring the nation together by ousting Hsu from the Presidency and calling back into power Li Yuan-hung and the Parliament of 1913—under whom the country had last been united. The effort proved disappointing.

From the outset both Sun Yat-sen and Chang Tso-lin were hostile, and other powerful commanders were unreconciled. The following year (1923) a rising military figure and subordinate of Wu P'ei-fu, Feng Yii-hsiang, who had already gained distinction by his conversion to Protestant Christianity and his earnest attempts co propagate his new faith among his troops, helped to make Li